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All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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MARRIAGE.

On the 5th October, at Hongkong, ALEXANDER COLBURN LITTLE, P.L.M.A., of the Public Works Department, to CHRISTINE DAVIDSON WILSON, only daughter of RICHARD GIBB, J.P., and Mrs. Gibb of Bishopsgate, N.B. [1428]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mrs. L. A. M. JOHNSON wishes to thank all those who have so sincerely sympathized with her in her great sorrow. [1427]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET. E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 13TH, 1908.

PRESENT events in the Balkan Peninsula suggest changes in the map of Europe. Whether these can be accomplished without resort to "the dread arbitrament of war" is the question which is being discussed with somewhat bated breath, and not unnaturally cables from home are received with more than ordinary interest these days. The issues are indeed momentous. The peace of the world may be disturbed and the unenviable spectacle of Europe divided into an armed camp is a possibility which presents itself to many minds—and all apparently traceable to the simple act of a comparatively insignificant principality wishing to improve its status and assume the greater dignity of a kingdom. When the Bulgarian declaration of independence was followed by the announcement of the Austro-Serbian determination to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina the conclusion was irresistible that the two actions were not unrelated. Bulgaria would have been bold indeed to have stepped into the rank of nations without a sponsor, but with the support, secretly understood or privately expressed, of a powerful neighbour, the defiance of Europe did not seem quite so impertinent. Bulgaria's violation of the Treaty of Berlin seemed less heinous when Austria became a party to a similar course of

action. Ethics do not necessarily enter into international politics, but expediency does, and though we do not wish to cast stones at either of the two governments mentioned, we doubt whether the Concert of Europe in considering the question of the expediency of the course adopted by Austria and Bulgaria will approve their actions.

As we remarked a few days ago, the aspirations of the Bulgarian people to enjoy a separate national existence may be regarded as quite legitimate and proper. Moreover Austria's desire to annex the two provinces placed under her protection is easily understood. Other nations have acted in a like manner and no Concert of Europe interfered or attempted to say them nay. Expediency justified the steps taken then. Does it justify them now? That is the question which the Powers have to discuss. Admittedly Austria can substantiate her claim to Bosnia and Herzegovina with good reasons. The Signatories to the Berlin Treaty regarded her as the natural protector of these two provinces, and they assigned them to her care. And she has discharged her trust well. She has given thirty years of good work, and not unnaturally she does not wish to lose the fruits of her toil, more especially as the territory lies within her geographical influence. Annexation was the only possible course open to her. Whether she should have sought the consent of the European Powers first, or annexed the territory first and asked permission later, is a point which comes within the realm of expediency.

It is perhaps only human nature that others should wish to take advantage of this violation of the Treaty of Berlin. Montenegro has declared its intention to free itself from Austrian authority now that the Treaty is regarded as no longer binding, and, as if there were no complications enough, the Cretans announce their desire to come under the Government of the King of the Hellenes, much to the embarrassment of Greece who wishes to preserve amicable relations with her neighbour Turkey. All this is regrettable, happening as it does at the time when Turkey was giving promise of better things. It suggests that the era of reform in the Ottoman Empire, instead of being welcomed by those around her, has filled them with alarm at the prospect of being deprived of the excuse which Turkish misrule gave them of participating in the dismemberment of the Empire. What other explanation can be advanced? For years, Turkey in Europe has only existed, not on the sufferance of the other Powers, but because of their jealousies. They could not agree as to the division of the spoil, and so the "Sick Man of Europe" was allowed to remain in Constantinople to the disgust of not a few. Then Turkey had a revolution, a peaceful revolution too. It surprised all Europe, and, happily for the reformers, the Powers agreed to give them a chance to prove themselves. Yet the work of reform has barely been outlined, when Turkey is assailed on all sides. It is hardly playing the game. When Europe had decided to look on with friendly eyes and see her put her house in order, it is unfortunate, to say the least, that attempts should now be made to disintegrate the Empire. The Powers have a duty to Turkey. Great Britain, France and Russia have already declared that they are fully conscious of their obligations. Italy is apparently anxious to prevent any outbreak, as it is stated she prompted the despatch of a British Squadron to the Aegean Sea. Germany has not declared herself, and it will not occasion surprise to learn she is in sympathy with Austria. Other interests may arise to influence the actions of the respective Powers, but there can be no doubt that all the aids of diplomacy will be required to bring unanimity to the deliberations of the conference.

The chief menace to the peace of Europe is the attitude of Serbia. That country does not appreciate the prospect of the Servians of Bosnia and Herzegovina being absorbed by Austria and apparently regards the annexation as a prelude to its own ultimate incorporation under the dual monarchy. Troops are being massed on both sides of the frontier. Therein lies the danger. With excitement running high, men armed and ready for battle, it is easy to ignite the spark which will set Europe ablaze. Should Austria send her troops into Serbia or Montenegro, other interested Powers will doubtless feel impelled to interfere, with dire results to the peace of Europe. Fortunately the Servian Parliament, in spite of the clamours of the populace, has decided against war. A equally fortunate is it that Turkey remains calm. A British Fleet is endeavouring to prevent awkward demonstrations in the Greek Archipelago, and should the present restraint exercised by the principal parties not be broken by precipitate action there are grounds for believing that the situation, complicated though it is, is not beyond the resources of peaceful persuasion.

The American gunboat "Panther" arrived in the harbour yesterday from Manila.

Quarantine restrictions imposed against Hongkong at Newchwang have been removed.

Capt. Hooper, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, paid an official visit to the commander of the U.S.S. "Villalobos" yesterday morning.

The only case of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week was one European case of enteric fever.

The yacht "La Cigale," formerly sailed by a German syndicate, has been purchased by a syndicate of members of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

Yesterday morning's telegram from the Manila Observatory to the American Consul reported a typhoon East of Southern Luzon to be moving W. or W.N.W. A later telegram reported the typhoon to be east of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W.N.W.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 11th October, 1908 shows that of non-Chinese there were 378 to the Library and 129 to the Museum and of Chinese 211 to the former and 1796 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 589 persons and the Museum by 1,925.

Detective Murphy charged a native before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's yesterday, with being in possession of 13 counterfeit coins, and with being in unlawful possession of a bag containing \$30. Defendant, who was represented by Mr. P. W. Goldring, was arrested on the s.s. "Paul B. an" just before that vessel was leaving for Canton. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

On the application of Mr. J. H. Gardiner (of Messrs. Brutton and Hart) Mr. J. R. Wood, second Police Magistrate, granted a re-hearing in the case in which a lagoon from No. 2 Police Station and a police were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for stealing vegetables from a hawk in Swatow Lane, Warcoah. The hearing began at the Magistrate's yesterday, and after part of the evidence had been taken, the case was adjourned.

A scientific labour of the utmost importance and interest is about to be commenced on Shanghai, says a Northern contemporary. This is a magnetic survey of China, and Dr. Edwards of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, who is to carry it through, is at present in Shanghai preparing for the work, which will be by no means light. The Carnegie Institute has inaugurated a number of scientific expeditions dealing with various subjects, which are in progress in America and throughout the world generally, and the one affecting China is one of the latest, though not the least important, of these.

A special sale of children's underclothing, dresses and embroidered articles was held at the Italian Convent yesterday, and, as in previous years, attracted many ladies. All the articles offered for sale were the work of orphans of the convent, and the beautiful embroidery work exhibited told of much skill and patience in its preparation. The prices at which the various articles were offered were exceptionally cheap considering the quality of the work. The sale will continue until the 15th instant, and the Superiors of the Convent hope to see a large attendance of the ladies of the Colony during the next three days.

The 172 caddies of loose opium exhibited at the Police Court yesterday appeared to be a large haul for the Opium Farmer. The master of a trading junk was charged by Inspector Cameron with being in unlawful possession of this opium, and pleaded not guilty. During the hearing of the case it transpired that defendant had taken out the necessary permit to ship the narcotic, and that his port clearances were also in order. When the junk set sail the opium in question was in two cases, but rough weather was encountered at the eastern end of the harbour and the master of the junk broke open these cases and landed the opium in bags at Quarry Bay, leaving a man in charge. He took his junk to a safe anchorage. An excise officer found the opium and the man in charge of it at Quarry Bay, but as the latter had no papers he refused to believe his story, seized the opium and arrested the man. At the Magistrate's yesterday, the necessary papers were produced, the defendant was discharged and the police were ordered by Mr. Wood to see that the opium was placed on board the junk again.

THE CRICKET WEEK.

Seven members of the team that will represent Shanghai against Hongkong have already been chosen. They are:-

Mr. L. Walker.
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett.
Mr. W. H. Moule.
" H. B. Ollerodsen.
" V. H. Lanning.
" O. D. Easonson.
" E. N. Anderson.

The programme for the Cricket Week has now been arranged. The Hongkong Team arrives in Shanghai on Sunday, October 13, per P. & O. S. "Assaye." Monday will be devoted to practising, and in the evening a dinner will be given to the two teams by the Shanghai Cricket Club. The match will be played on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20th and 21st, and, if necessary, on Thursday.

On Wednesday evening there will be a smoking concert and entertainment at the Country Club. On Thursday evening the teams will be present at the A.D.C. performance at the Lyceum Theatre, and on Saturday a public dinner will be given in honour of the visitors. On Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 24th, the regatta at Heili takes place, but there will also be Interport Tennis matches on these days at the Cricket Club, Singles on Friday, Doubles on Saturday. On Sunday there will be a Sailing Regatta at Heili. —N.O. Daily News.

The Bishop of Victoria, Mrs. Lander and the Misses Lander have booked passages for Hongkong by the P. & O. steamer "Nile" leaving London on the 24th instant.

The Japan Gazette says that, although there have been various rumours to the contrary, it is now ascertained that the China Squadron will not visit either Yokohama or Kobe until the spring of next year.

The death occurred at the Shanghai General Hospital on the 16th inst. of Capt. Arle Renaud, late master of the bucket-dredger "Rhenania," now engaged in the river conservancy work at Woonung. Captain Renaud entered the Hospital on the 8th, and was under the treatment of Dr. Krieger, who on the afternoon of the 9th held a post mortem examination of the body, at which a representative of the Netherlands Consulate-General was present. The internal organs were subsequently sent to Dr. Stanley for analysis. Captain Renaud was a witness in the investigations that are being made into the alleged irregularities in connexion with the Huangpu dredging works, and one of the first to volunteer evidence. On Monday a libel action against Captain Renaud, in connexion with statements made by him against one of the officers of the Conservancy Board, was to have come before the Netherlands Consular Court, but it was postponed in consequence of the illness of the defendant.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The American Fleet were under orders to leave Manila at six o'clock on Friday evening last for Japan and China. The ships are to arrive at Yokohama on October 17 and will remain there one week, leaving October 24. The second squadron will go to Amoy reaching there October 29. The first squadron will return to Manila, October 31. After a stay of six days at Amoy the second squadron will also come back arriving November 7. The "Louisiana" will leave the second squadron after the visit to Amoy and will put in at Hongkong, where Rear-Admiral Emory will hand down his flag. The "Louisiana" will then sail for Manila. The battleship will begin target practice as soon as they arrive from their trip north.

The reception to be given by the citizens of Manila to the battleship fleet will be from December 1 to 5. Thus time has been allotted to the function by the Navy Department. During that time but twelve of the sixteen ships will be in the harbour. The battleships Wisconsin, Illinois, Keokuk and Kentucky, the smallest vessels of the fleet, will leave the fleet December 1 and will proceed to Singapore. The other vessels will leave December 5.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C. & M. str. *Rubi* left Manila on afternoon the 10th inst., and is due here to-day at daylight.

The G.P.R. str. *Montezuma* arrived Kobe at 8 p.m. on Saturday the 10th inst., and left again to arrive at Amoy on Monday the 12th inst.

The G.P.R. str. *Glenferry* arrived Yokohama at 9 a.m. on the 11th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. Monday for Kobe where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 14th inst.

The A.P. str. *Lightning* from Calcutta left Singapore on 10th inst. afternoon, and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The P. & O. str. *Assaye* left Singapore for this port on the 10th inst., at 9.30 a.m. with the outward Japanese Mail, and is due here on the 15th inst. at about 7 a.m.

The Chargeur Reunis str. *Amiral Oly* is expected here on the 18th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Tengo Maru* will sail from Yokohama on the 14th inst., and will be due in Hongkong on 23rd inst. This steamer carries the American Mail from San Francisco of the 25th ult.

The I.G.M. str. *Princess Alice* which left here on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 8 a.m. has arrived at Shanghai on 11th inst. at 3 a.m.

AN interesting development of the Japanese mercantile marine is in contemplation. The *Nippon Yusen Kaisha* has recently been visiting a number of American and European ports to see if it is possible to increase the trade with Japan by the establishment of direct lines of steamers. He spent some time at Trieste and Fiume, among other places, and expressed the opinion that it would not be at all difficult to improve the economic relations between Japan and Austria-Hungary so materially that they would render the creation of a direct line of Japanese steamers to Trieste a profitable undertaking. As it was not to be expected that steamers from Yokohama to Trieste at the outset could reckon upon a sufficient amount of cargo, the service would be arranged in such a manner that the big Japanese steamers would tranship their consignments for Austria-Hungary at Port Said.

The Japanese papers report that the combination recently formed between the China Japan Steamship Company and British, French and German steamship companies on the Yangtze service, to counteract the pool of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Jardine Matheson & Co. and the China Navigation Company, has collapsed after the expiration of only two months since its formation. The German steamship company having intimated a desire to withdraw. Seeing that the steamers plying on the Yangtze have increased to about 100/00 tons in the past three years, the repetition of the keen competition witnessed a few months ago seems unavoidable, owing to the lack of sufficient cargo. The seven steamship companies now on the service must either come to terms or compete to the bitter end. It is reported that the manager of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire recently intimated that it was possible to come to terms with the China Japan Steamship Company if the latter withdrew two liners out of six from the service to maintain the equilibrium with the combination of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Jardine Matheson & Co. and the China Navigation Company. Inasmuch, however, as in granting the China Japan Steamship Company an annual subsidy of ¥300,000, the Japanese Government is prompted by a consideration of the importance which the Yangtze service has on Japanese influence in China, it is considered rather difficult for the Company to recede from the position it now occupies on the Yangtze. It is impossible to come to terms otherwise, there will be no alternative but to contest the service by competition. —Japan Herald.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS.

LONDON, October 12th.

The Servian Parliament has decided against war.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, October 12th.

The death is announced of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who was Clerk in the Foreign Office in 1846, subsequently held important diplomatic appointments in Europe and Asia, later entered Parliament and was one of the Fourth Party led by Sir Randolph Churchill, and was Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Madrid from 1892 to 1900.

COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

LONDON, October 12th.

The cotton operatives have agreed as to their policy, and it is believed they intend approaching the employers with a view to the renewal of negotiations.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

LONDON, October 12th.

As the time for the presidential election in the United States draws near the prospects of the Democratic candidate become brighter. Bryan is reported to be steadily gaining ground.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS VISITING JAPAN.

Tokyo, October 12th.

A party of forty American Merchants and their wives, invited to Japan by the Chambers of Commerce arrived at Yokohama to-day.

A second party is coming in the Spring.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

LONDON, October 10th.

It is understood that the British fleet will cruise in the Aegean Sea in order to prevent a repetition of the Greek raid on Crete in 1897.

Germany has assured Turkey that she was unaware of any Austro-Bulgarian action until it had actually happened, and that the action of Bulgaria was a painful surprise to her.

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 22nd September 1908.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), C. A. V. Brown, J. S. Fenwick, W. Kruse, S. Okuyama, W. Wilson, the Health Officer, and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

NO MORE LIQUOR LICENSES.

An application was received for a license for the premises formerly known as the Japanese store, situated between the Chinese Post Office and Whitfield's corner, for selling liquor on the occasion of the visit to Amoy of the American Fleet. The applicant was informed that the Council would not license any fresh premises for the sale of intoxicating liquors during the visit of the Fleet to Amoy.

A COMPLAINT.

A letter was read from the Commissioner of Customs complaining of the manner in which Mr. Lim Kai Siong is carrying on certain building operations near the Customs Property, Santa Elisabeth. The Works Committee will view the place and take the necessary action in the matter.

POLICE RETURNS.

The Superintendent of Police reported that the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Summons—assault 1; allowing pigs and cattle to stray 1; throwing rubbish into the public drains 1; breach of bye-law 15 (disorderly house) 2; kidnapping 1; breach of sanitary regulations 2. Summary arrests—creating a disturbance etc. 4; breach of new opium regulations 9; carrying arms 2.

The meeting of shareholders and others interested in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, will be held on Tuesday evening, October 20th, at 6 p.m. and not to-night as stated.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

THE VIEWS OF MR. TAFT.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "NEW YORK HERALD."] NEW YORK, October 12th.

Mr. Taft, the Republican candidate for the Presidential election, received Li Sun Ling, editor of the Wah Tze Yat Po, of Hongkong, on Saturday morning and cordially welcomed him. In the course of a long interview, Mr. Taft emphatically expressed himself in favour of closer relations between China and the United States.

He said: "If I should ever be in a position where my influence in the affairs of the United States will be felt, I would use every effort to help China progress."

"China is making distinct progress, which will be still greater if American ideas and influence are mingled with the work. I am looking forward to the time when China will be able to take care of herself independently of outside influence, because it will be for the good of all nations."

"I am opposed to the tactics of those who seem to be working to keep China half developed, and in a position where she will be imposed upon, and where she can be forced to sell for half price and pay double for all she buys. These tactics not only injure China, but in the end those nations who are imposing upon her will also be injured."

"I am glad to state that the United States has not been a leader in this game. The Chinese have confidence in Americans because we do not say one thing and do another. What adds to this confidence is that China knows America's intentions are honest and that we do not want her territory. China realises that fact."

"China's progress is our progress, and therefore I am in favour of close friendship between China and the United States."

"I never had thought of retracting one word from my Shanghai speech, and believe I never will. I do not fear the development of the Chinese nor do I take any stock in the reports of a possible Yellow Peril." Li Sun Ling asked Mr. Taft what, in his opinion, would hasten China's prosperity and bring about a development to the advantage of China and America?

Mr. Taft replied that frankness compelled him to say that China should send more young men to the United States to study the conditions and to work for the improvement of their country.

"I have often met Chinese students," continued Mr. Taft, "at Yale, and I have often wished more like these would come here. I think the Chinese educated in the United States will greatly benefit China. I believe those educated in the United States are better equipped than those educated in Japan. There seems to be something superficial about the knowledge the Chinese get in the Japanese schools, whereas the Chinese here get a deep insight into affairs."

Mr. Taft, referring to the improvement of China, said he did not mean that Western civilisation should supplant Chinese customs. That was neither practicable nor possible, but American influence could be blended with Chinese customs to great advantage.

Mr. Taft further referred to the many good ideas advanced by the Peking Government, but said that, unless edicts are enforced, progress is checked.

"Mr. Taft praised the Chinese in America for their thrift, and said that the Chinese at home would advance more if the same thrift were shown. 'Our merchants,' continued Mr. Taft, 'have gained the respect of the Chinese and I think they will keep that respect and confidence. China's progress will help us as much as it will help China. Take, for instance, the prosperity of Canada. Canada is a great help to the United States and to our commerce. The same would hold true in the Far East.'

"When I spoke of some needed reforms in China I was thinking of the necessity of making practical some of the Chinese efforts which remain only theories. For instance, Viceroy's send memorials to the Throne, and the Peking Government in many cases issues Edicts. Many of these edicts embody ideas which would greatly benefit China if they were carried out, but they are not carried out. They show good ideas and good intentions, but when they are not made effective they do more harm than good. If these edicts were rigidly enforced I think it would be a step toward progress."

Referring again to the question of thrift, Mr. Taft said: "When the Chinese come to the United States they are, as a rule, very thrifty, but fabulous sums are expended by wealthy Chinese in their own country for banquets and expensive gifts. It is questionable, in my humble opinion, if this practice is advisable."

Mr. Li Sun Ling expressed the hope that China would be freed from the fetters now holding her, and Mr. Taft was genuinely in sympathy, and it was apparent throughout the interview that Mr. Taft felt a deep, genuine interest in China and the Chinese.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, October 12th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz (Acting Puisne Judge).

REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

Mr. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, applied for a review of judgment in the action in which Fu Chan obtained judgment against Chan Wing Wo, otherwise Kwai Wing Wo. Mr. Dickson, from the office of Mr. Harding, appeared for the successful plaintiff.

Mr. Stevenson stated that the application was for a review of a judgment given by His Lordship on the 25th September. The claim brought against his client was for \$70 money due to a money loan association. The defendant had filed an affidavit in which he stated that the writ of summons was handed to him on the 21st September by an officer of the court, but the name on the summons was not his and he said so. Plaintiff, who was present, told the officer that this was the man mentioned in the summons as the defendant and the officer left the writ with him. As it did not apply to him his client adopted the usual Chinese method and handed the writ to his master who attended at the court on Friday, 25th September, and asked to explain how the summons came into his possession. Having no written authority from the defendant his Lordship would not hear him, and the plaintiff proving his case, was awarded judgment. He had now to move for a review of that judgment. He would call the alleged defendant Chan Tung Chu who had an interest in a share in a ten dollars loan association, called the three friends long. There were eleven shares in that association, the originator, Li Tat Chu, holding five shares in different names which entitled him to borrow from the association five times.

After hearing evidence, his Lordship reversed his former decision, and gave judgment for defendant.

THE THEORY OF IDENTIFICATION.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy, yesterday, the case was called on in which the Chinese Government sought the extradition of Chan Yuk on a charge of robbery in the San Lu District, China.

Mr. Denny, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared on behalf of the Chinese Government, and Mr. Crowther Smith (of Messrs. Alameda and Smith) appeared for the defendant.

His Worship stated that he intended to adjourn the case.

Mr. Smith objected to a remand for further evidence.

His Worship stated that if the witnesses for the Crown came before him and could not identify the prisoner, the case was finished.

Mr. Denny—I submit it is not. Supposing the two witnesses I have cannot identify the man, I am entitled to call other evidence to prove that he committed robbery.

His Worship—Have you more than the two witnesses or not?

Mr. Denny—Yes.

His Worship—You have them in the Colony now?

Mr. Denny—No. But it is not necessary for me to rely on identification.

His Worship—What I want is for you to have your two witnesses ready to identify the prisoner.

Mr. Denny—They cannot identify the defendant before they have seen him.

His Worship—They are presumed to have seen him in China.

Mr. Denny—You cannot say the whole case rests on identification.

His Worship—If they do not identify him your case will break down. Evidence of identification is part of the case.

Mr. Denny—I submit the identification ought to be held as soon as possible.

His Worship—I will take the case as soon as possible. (His Worship here explained the methods adopted for the identification of a prisoner in jail.)

Mr. Smith—I understood the man was to be identified in Court when he was placed in the dock.

His Worship—No, he will be placed in a row of twelve men in the jail. If I have any suspicion as to the identification I shall throw the case out.

Mr. Denny—How can a man promise to identify another before he sees him?

His Worship—If he knows him, that is what he ought to be able to do.

Mr. Denny—He is going absolutely blind to the case.

His Worship—That is the whole theory of it.

Mr. Denny—The theory of it is that the prisoner shall not be seen while in Hongkong, so as to avoid any suspicion of the identification.

His Worship—Are you prepared to bring witnesses on the assumption that they can identify?

Mr. Denny—I am prepared to do so, but it may mean another adjournment.

Mr. Smith—It certainly won't. Your Worship surely would not grant another adjournment on that ground?

His Worship—No.

Mr. Denny—Could your Worship take the case now?

His Worship—I have another case.

Mr. Denny—It would take a very short time if you could get it over.

His Worship—I cannot take it now, but I will take it at 2.15 on Thursday. If the identification fails you will apply for an adjournment?

Mr. Denny—Yes.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokyo, October 1.

POLITICS LARGE AND SMALL.

Sometimes in December the Imperial Diet will be convoked, but the Radical sections of the world with new ideas—if the adjective may be permitted when most of the members are radical in a very remarkable degree. But the latest development is a new "Club" or party which has proclaimed war on behalf of pure politics. The membership is small, about thirty members of the House in all, and the whole movement would be followed with greater interest if we were not accustomed by long experience to similar expressions of high ideals and the constant presence of corruption in a universal form, seemingly among the highest as well as the lowest. The offenses for which certain guardians were sent to prison in London are committed daily with impunity here. Nothing is done without backwash and everybody is immune. As examples of the public familiarity with corruption may be cited the articles that have been published for weeks past by the Jiji alleging extensive and varied forms of corruption in the administration of the Tokyo Railway Company. If there was no truth in the allegations a paper containing such damning articles abroad would at once be called upon to prove its assertions, but here, even if the railway company had a case, it would be useless to take action for libel, such is the state of the law, or its administration. However, it is more than likely that most of what is said about the mismanagement of the Tokyo Railway Company is true, for one never hears of a Japanese company that is not mismanaged in a similar way. Bribery, nepotism and such offenses appear to be necessary to the conduct of business, if the business is to pay. In this atmosphere the new party is to work. It is to be hoped we will have a favourable report at the end of the session. Unless no new foreign question of importance to Japan crops up, foremost among foreign affairs to be discussed by the coming Diet will be Japan's relations with China.

The people are impatient for some sign of progress in the three principal matters in abeyance, including the Fokien railway and the Chinese disputes. They are matters which will tax Count Komura's ability, and to settle these disputes to the mutual satisfaction of both countries will be a task worthy of the Foreign Minister.

Mr. Taka-ski Kato, ex Foreign Minister, the newly-appointed Ambassador to London, reverses his connection with the Tokyo Jiji in taking up the duties of the new appointment. It is a curious fact that despite the low average level of Japanese journalism, ministries and the ranks of officialdom are not seldom recruited from this source. Journalism in this country has developed in a way peculiar to itself, and a paper of the highest respectability, such as the Jiji, may contain in one part learned and brilliant articles on the subjects of the day, while in another part—one which the editor disowns and for which a "pious" editor is provided—there are columns of objectionable matter that is the bane of the bulk of the reading public. Yet the Jiji maintains as high a standard as any, though it is currently reported that profits have shrunk to nil under Mr. Kato's editorship. A journalist-statesman, in the present Cabinet is Mr. Komatsubara, Minister of Education, who resigned the editorship of the Osaka Mainichi on his appointment. Both Mr. Kato and Mr. Komatsubara are admirable recruits to official service, each in his own sphere, for the diplomatic qualities of the former are more appreciated abroad than at home. Indeed, the new ambassador is no more popular here than his predecessors at the London Embassy, Count Komura and Viscount Hayashi. It seems that a man's success abroad militates against his popularity at home—a fact which may not appear strange when the vast difference between the opinions and conceptions of East and West are considered and the degree of intimacy with the West which has been gained by the three foremost diplomatists by long residence abroad.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING AND SMOKING.

An indication of the progress of the times in this country is the petition laid before the last session of the Diet advocating the reservation of cars for non-smokers travelling on the railways. Railway travelling in Japan is not always a very pleasant experience for the foreign stranger, unless he is possessed of that happy gift of nature which enables him to be jolly under all circumstances and to regard with amusement and interest combined the manners and customs of fellow mortals of long-standing degree. But while foreigners of long-standing here can tell many stories illustrating the primitive character of Japanese railway travellers—to say nothing of the gentleman who will change all his clothes with the exception of his drawers in a crowded car—the opportunities of seeing such things are becoming more and more rare, because, despite Kipling's dictum, the races are gradually mixing in ideas as well as in a physical sense. Travel on the great trunk line, from Tokyo to Shimonoeki, does not nowadays offer many novelties, for probably the majority of the passengers are men who have travelled and know how to behave. It is to this increasing knowledge that the petition above referred to is probably due. It would not be far from the truth to say that nearly 50 per cent. of the higher classes in Japan are non-smokers and teetotalers. If this is an exaggerated estimate, we are at least on the safe side in declaring that total abstinence in this direction is on the increase among the educated classes, and these probably feel it an anomaly that one cannot travel on the railway in

an atmosphere that is not impregnated with the smell of tobacco. Doubtless, also, the sense that something is due to the weaker sex has prompted the petition. One will very rarely see a young lady smoking in the train, although the practice is common among the older generation, and there is no doubt that the feeling of sickness which frequently attacks women on railway journeys is as much due to a bad atmosphere as to the jolting of the carriage. No smoker would object to such a petition as that presented to the Government. Other enough he would prefer to travel in a non-smoker, and he knows that such an innovation would be in the interests of health, cleanliness, and good manners. Although the petition was presented months ago the railway authorities have been slow in moving, but we are now promised non-smoking compartments, beginning the 1st proximo, on the Tokyo-Yokohama and one or two other main lines.

A FEW POINTS ON ETIQUETTE.

There are few people in the world so much lectured as the Japanese and, apparently, few who are so docile under the process. From the Emperor downwards "instructions" are delivered to official inferiors, showing that although theoretically there is a parliament and other institutions of a constitutional country in Japan, practically, the people are in the same condition as in the times of the Shoguns, and governed under much the same patriarchal rules. Hence, instruction in particular matters appears to be necessary, and the latest to be issued has reference to the bearing of the people towards foreigners, in view of the approach of the Battleship Fleet, when it is hoped that the best relations will exist between the strangers and the natives. The instructions are long and go much into details, and are made to apply to foreigners in general and Chinese in particular. The natives are admonished not to commit those common and mainly harmless offences towards foreigners to which strangers are subject in all lands, but in addition are one or two which are worth quoting, betraying as they do, the attitude of one race towards another. For example:—That dogs shall not be set on, or sticks and stones thrown at, dogs accompanying foreigners. That due recognition must be given to the fact that it is the custom with foreigners not to take off their hats in an office, that a lady does not take off her bonnet even when greeting others, and that married couples walk hand in hand. That the dress, bearing or words of foreigners shall not be ridiculed and that the words "keto" (hair foreigner), "akahigo" (red hair), or "jiji" (foreigner) shall not be uttered. That the finger shall not be pointed at the foreigner. That disparaging words shall not be uttered at a foreign funeral procession. In addition to these the natives are warned to take proper care of their own persons, and those who wear foreign clothes are told to have clean linen and not to leave their trousers unbuttoned! This latter is a not an uncommon, though entirely unintentional, offence. Many foreign-dressed Japanese appear to think that a clean white shirt is worth showing! The "instruction" on the whole, however, is a timely and sincere attempt to inform the lower classes, and though issued at this time, there is little fear that the naval visitors next month will receive anything but a genuine welcome from the people, for no foreigners are held in such esteem by the Japanese as the Americans.

A VILLAGE IN GLOVER.

The recent severe illness of Marquis Inouye brought a spell of great prosperity to the people of a very small town far from the madding crowd. Okitsu, where the Marquis has his summer villa, is a pretty place of some few thousand inhabitants, 150 miles from Tokyo, near Nagoya. Japanese custom makes it necessary to leave a card and make inquiries after the health of a friend in sickness, and the consequence was a remarkable invasion of the village of Okitsu. The Tokyo-Kobe expresses, which day and night rush through Okitsu station snorting with scorn, designed to pull up at the village, and many men, lords and commoners, alighted, to the intense gratification of the rikishamen and innkeepers of the village. Day after day this went on, hundreds coming and going. History repeats itself. Okitsu was in the old days an important post-town on the Tokaido, but with the coming of the railway it sank into decay, for the main highway from Tokyo to Kyoto then lost its importance. But in the few weeks during which the Elder Statesman, Marquis Inouye, was ill there has been a temporary return of the old prosperity and activity with which many of the people were familiar forty years ago.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 11th at 2.3 p.m.—Signals lowered. On the 11th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably to moderately in the neighbourhood of Hongkong and over Tong-king respectively.

The typhoon, which appears to have reached the coast to the North of Japan, has probably made no further progress. It appears to be slowly filling up in that locality.

Pressure has given way considerably in Luzon owing to the approach of another typhoon from the Eastward.

High pressure covers China to the North of the Yangtze.

N.E. monsoon, strong to a gale may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and unsettled weather with strong E. and N.E. winds to gales along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on 12th, 1.75 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood (N) ... N.E. winds, strong to a gale.

South coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong & China between ... S.E. to N.E.

Hongkong and Hainan ... gale.

(*) E. and N.E. winds, moderate gale; equally showery.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The report for presentation at the fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Office of the Company, No. 10, The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. states:—

The Directors beg to submit, for the information of shareholders, the annexed duly audited statement of the Company's accounts to the 30th June 1908.

1907.—The Balance at credit of this account in Taels 204,937.00, and after deducting an interim dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. aggregating Taels 30,252.10, paid on 1st May inst., there remains a sum of Taels 173,684.90, which the Directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—

A bonus of 15 per cent. upon contributory Premiums.

Taels 50,000.00 transferred to silver reserve, bringing that fund up to Taels 150,000.00.

And the balance to be transferred to Underwriting Reserve account, closing the account for 1907.

1908.—The balance at credit of Working account to 30th June amounts to Taels 16,105.00.

Directors.—In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association the Directors all retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Audit.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. Wingroves and Hayter, who again tender their services to the shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

H. G. SIMMS, Secretary.

Shanghai, 15th September, 1908.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th June, 1908.

Taels £ s. d.

To capital account—10,000 shares at £25=250,000

To reserve fund—1,025,641.93 128,000 0 0

To silver reserve fund—100,000.00 12,187 10 0

To underwriting reserve account—39,747.65 97,010 4 11

To exchange and investment fluctuation account—118,276.98 14,418 0 0

To working account—1,907.80

By cash on current and deposit accounts in Shanghai—154,562.50 18,837 6 1

By Chinese Imperial Govt. Loan 1908 (E. Inst.)—12,500.00 1,623 8 9

By Shanghai Municipal Loans—85,400.00 11,373 2 6

By Shanghai Land Investment—7,000.00 833 3 6

By Shanghai Waterworks—69,700.00 8,494 13 9

By Shanghai Electric Co., Ltd.'s 5 per cent. debentures—9,600.00 1,170 0 0

By Shanghai Waterworks—20,000.00 2,437 10 0

By Shanghai Municipal Telephone Co., Ltd.'s 6 per cent. debentures—10,000.00 1,218 15 0

By mortgages on property in Shanghai—890.00 97 10 0

By Shanghai Municipal Telephone Co., Ltd.'s 6 per cent. debentures—130,000.00 15,842 15 0

By Japanese Government Loan—11,077.11 1,350 0 5

By London branch—71,848.78 8,772 15 7

Less—Due to sundries—81 0 6

By balances at branches—1,607,842.56 193,935 10 3

By furniture at head office—63,920.13 7,610 12 2

By sundry debtors—33,116.74 4,036 2 1

(Ex. 2-54 per taels) Taels 2,297,859.87 228,049 4 8

WORKING ACCOUNT 1907, 30th June 1908.

Taels.

To net premium—577,883.33

To interest—77,006.42

To transfer and certificate fees—81.00

Taels 654,970.75

By commissions and charges at head office, branches and agencies—157,763.30

By directors and auditors fees—5,550.00

By income tax—11,656.80

By depreciation furniture account—156.60

By losses and claims—276,847.13

By balance carried forward—204,937.00

Taels 654,970.75

WORKING ACCOUNT 1908, 30th June 1908.

Taels.

To net premium—274,338.78

To interest—47,546.85

To transfer and certificate fees—21.00

Taels 321,906.63

By commissions and charges at head office, branches and agencies—35,965.17

By directors and auditors fees—3,200.00

By income tax—3,117.52

By depreciation furniture account—156.60

By losses and claims—194,512.05

By balance carried forward—317,711.94

Taels 317,711.94

THE DALAI LAMA.

A PERSONAL INTERVIEW.

A correspondent who has lately arrived in Shanghai from travelling in Shansi has given to the N. O. Daily News the following interesting details of a private interview, which he was privileged to have with the Dalai Lama, while the latter was yet staying at the Wanchang. Of the enormous retinue of lamas and Tibetan guards with which the Dalai Lama was yet surrounded—a retinue, says our correspondent, on the support of which the Chinese Government is reported to have allowed that Buddhist Pontiff 11a. 109,000 a month—other writers have given descriptions already. But it is worth noticing that only Tibetans (and an occasional privileged visitor) were admitted to the interior of the principal lamasery on the P'u-chang which was the Dalai Lama's residence. The Chinese guard of honour appointed by Peking was kept strictly outside the lamasery and it was noticeable that the Chinese soldiers and their officers were the object of great dislike to the Tibetans and of continual gratuitous insults.

On the introduction of his visitor the Dalai Lama was discovered seated on a low stool in the middle of a large hall. The Chief Pontiff is of slight somewhat slender build, lighter in colour than the eastern Tibetans who are generally deeply bronzed. His face, which was curiously expressionless even when he was deep in conversation, is slightly marked with small-pox. His age has been inaccurately reported as about twenty. In reality the Dalai Lama was born in the year in which the Emperor Kuang Hsu came to the throne, which would make him about thirty-four years old allowing for the difference of Chinese reckoning. He was dressed in a yellow silk robe trimmed with deep blue cloth.

The great man did not, of course, rise from his seat, and throughout the interview, which was conducted through an interpreter in Chinese to Tibetan, for the Dalai Lama is ignorant of the former language, the visitor remained standing. But the Dalai Lama was altogether gracious. The interview began with the orthodox Tibetan salutation: the visitor carries in his hands a k'a-t'ag, or long scarf, which he stands before the Pontiff he allows to unroll, and then the scarf is taken up by an attendant and given to the Pontiff, who at the close of the interview gave in exchange a scarf of his own. This was a special mark of favour. The scarf was laid across the visitor's shoulders and when he left the presence it was impressed upon him that he must on no account remove his decoration till he was far from the lamasery.

The Dalai Lama spoke of the English people. He asked for news from the outside world and expressed gratification at the receipt of a complimentary message from the Emperor of Great Britain, and showed considerable and spontaneous friendliness in speaking of Great Britain and of her relations with Tibet. The interview lasted a quarter of an hour. Then the visitor departed through long lines of guards and spectators and followed by an escort bearing the presents received from the Dalai Lama. He could not help noticing that he was treated thus forward with marked respect throughout the district. It is noteworthy that he is admitted to converse with Haolo, Living Buddha.

According to our correspondent the reports of the Dalai Lama's haughty desire to go to Peking are probably imaginary. Apart from the fact that he could not have disobeyed an order from the Emperor—who, whatever the Dalai Lama may be in Tibet, is a vastly greater person than he in China, the Chinese Government might easily have fetched him up to Peking, had it wished to do so, by the simplest expedient of cutting off supplies. It is not a more likely suggestion that the Government, which on Chinese lines, preferred to reorganize Tibet on Chinese lines, preferred to postpone its discussions with the Dalai Lama until his plans could be presented to him in a more developed condition? At least this view would help to explain among other things, the animosity shown by Tibetans towards the harmless Chinese guard of honour at W'u-t'iehuan.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS ACT.

NEW LAW POPULAR WITH SMALL INVESTORS.

The first six months' working of the limited Partnerships Act, which came into operation in England on the first day of the present year, indicates that its usefulness, from the point of view of the small investor, is already being realised.

Indeed the result so far, says a London paper, shows that when the provisions of the Act become more generally known they may have a very serious influence on the prosperity of limited companies diverting the flow of small investors capital from them to the small private trader.

The Act enables investors to place money in private partnerships without being responsible for the liabilities of the firm beyond the fixed amount of their contribution to the capital.

In the first six months sixty-eight partnerships were registered under the Act, and it is significant that thirty-seven, or more than half, were partnerships having limited partners investing as follows:—

Under £100 ... 5 From £201 to £300 ... 7

From £31 to £40 ... 4 From £41 to £50 ... 7

From £51 to £100 ... 7 From £101 to £200 ... 7

There were seven partnerships investing £750 to £1,000, six between £1,000 and £2,000, four between £2,000 and £3,000, two of £3,000 to £5,000, one of £5,000 to £10,000, two of £10,000 and two of £25,000.

The comptroller of the Companies Department suggested that the success of the Act will probably be gained at the expense of the smaller companies, which have shown a very rapid growth in recent years.

Up to now the owner of a small business in want of new capital has found it necessary to turn his concern into a limited company, for the protection of the capitalist who comes to his aid. The new Act, however, obviates this necessity.

WITHDRAWAL OF JAPANESE TROOPS FROM NORTH CHINA.

As to the withdrawal of the bulk of the Japanese garrison in North China in view of conditions there, we hear, says the Japan Gazette, that it will be carried into effect upon Imperial sanction being given. Germany's initiative for the total evacuation of a few years ago was considered by the former Powers to be premature, however, now, without reference to other of her garrison.

It is an outcome of the peace and retrenchment policy of the Katsura Cabinet of which, we believe, not a few other powers are forthcoming. It will be seen with interest how China and other Powers receive Japan's action.

A Tokyo news agency reports that the existing Japanese garrison in North China consists of seven companies of infantry and a small body of cavalry under an Lieutenant-General. Four companies of infantry and all the cavalry are to be withdrawn shortly, according to the recent ministerial decision.

DESPAIRED OF CURING BOILS

Suffered Incessantly for a Year—They were Very Large and Pain was Dreadful—Could Hardly Bear Clothing—Health Much Impaired.

WAS ABSOLUTELY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have to thank Cuticura Remedies for completely curing me of one of the worst attacks of boils I have ever suffered from. I was so distressed by them for a year, and I was so unsuccessful in trying remedies after remedy that I began to despair of ever getting my system clear of this distressing ailment. My shoulder and back were principally affected. Any one who has had a single boil knows how dreadfully painful boils are, so it will be evident how much I suffered when I tell you that I had four large ones. They would be a long time coming up

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until terminated.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication, after that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Colon A.B.O., 5th Ed. - Letter.

P.O. Box, 83. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DANCING! DANCING! DANCING!

Mr. J. H. PIGEON begs to announce to the Public that he will RESUME his Dancing Class on the 15th inst.

For Terms and Particulars on Application to No. 6, PEDDER'S HILL, Hongkong, 18th October, 1908. 1428

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that unless Parties interested in the Cargo of the Junk No. 1006 "KWONG TAI LUN" which was sunk near the China Merchants Wharf during the Typhoon of the 27th/28th July, 1908, send in their CLAIMS to the undersigned on or before the 31st October, they will be excluded from the distribution of the proceeds of salvaged cargo.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Adjuster.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1908. 1429

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING."

Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 20th Oct., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1908. 1424

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"POONA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORTSAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1908. 1

S.S. "POLYNESIAN."

COMPAGNIES DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Douro" and "Charente," from Havre ex s.s. "Charente" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Villie de Dunkerque" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before 5 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 19th Oct., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 19th Oct., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 19th Oct., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1908. 2

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:-

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles:

Compulsory Military Training in Australia.

Japan and China.

The American Pacific Trade.

The Balkan Crisis.

Morphia Smuggling into China.

Hongkong Budget.

Random Reflections.

Accident at the Legislative Council.

Hongkong Volunteer Cadet Bagle Corps.

"Ascending on High."

Big Fire at Manila.

154 Years of Age.

Canton News.

Macao News.

Supreme Court.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Company.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

The Building Collapse at Yantai.

Alleged False Pretences by a Merchant.

Shanghai Trade.

Week-end Burglaries.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each or 81 Cents for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance, postage 32.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1908.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENMURELL"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1908. 1425

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

ORDINARY MEETING OF Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHISON & Co., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1908. 1383

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, No. 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th October, 1908, at noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1908.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 27th October, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order, S. A. SETH, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1908. 1410

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE RE 6% DEBENTURES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the present issue of \$500,000 (1,000 at \$500) will be called up and paid off on 31st December next, and a new issue of \$750,000 (1,500 at \$500) will be substituted therefore, when an Old Debenture may be exchanged for a new one. The amount realized will in part be used to cover the expense of the proposed new building, and will be a first charge on the Properties (including land and buildings) known as the Hongkong Hotel and Hotel Mansion, covered by the present issue, including the proposed new building to be erected.

By Order of the Board, C. MOONEY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1908. 1417

NOTICE.

A LEADING FIRM of PAPER

EXPERTS in London are OPEN TO BUY on Commission for large buyers all classes of Paper, in reams or reals. Highest references given and required. Letters to:-

P. E. Muswell Hill, London, England.

Telegrams:-Redstakar London. 1421

NOTICE.

THE Superiores of the Italian Convent

begs to inform the Benevolent Ladies of the Colony that a SPECIAL SALE will be held at the Convent, 29, "Glen Road," on the 13th, 14th and 15th instants of Ladies and Children's UNDERCLOTHING, CHURCH and DRESS and other EMBOSSERD ARTICLES.

The work has been entirely done by the Orphans of the Convent, and is now sold on their behalf.

The Superiores hopes to receive and merit the Benevolent Ladies' kind support on the occasion.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

Hongkong, 9th October 1908. 1413

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that

TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of SATURDAY, the 31st October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of Aerated Waters, Bedding and Clothing; Beers, Spirits, Wines, &c.; Chemicals, Drugs and Surgical Instruments and Sundries; Furniture, &c.; Milk, &c.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing; (Schedules Nos. 1 to 9) required locally, to this Department, for the period of one year from the 1st of January next inclusive.

For Form of Tender apply at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. M. ATKINSON, Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1908. 1419

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL, November 3rd, 1908, and THREE PRACTICE DANCES.

Sixteenmen desiring to subscribe to the above are requested to forward their names to the undersigned.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. 1389

TO LET

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Praya 2, opposite Murray Pier.

Apply to—SCHULDT & CO. 1018

Hongkong, 28th July, 1908.

TO LET.

4 ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon at Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD. 1372

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

TO LET.

DERRINGTON, Peak Road, below L.R.C. Tennis Courts. From 1st September a.o. The Property is also FOR SALE.

For Particulars apply to—C. SCHROETER, Care of GARRICK, ROSENER & CO., King's Buildings, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1908. 1164

TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—YEE SANG FAT & CO. Same address.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1907. 270

TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mai, Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. 221

Hongkong, 18th January, 1908.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VEXUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

"HATHERLEIGH" Conduit Road.

OFFICES in YONG BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUM BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORSTON TERRACE.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. 36

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908.

TO LET.

ROOMS in HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1908. 785

TO LET.

NO. 3, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon, FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with Electric and Gas Lights. Tennis Court, etc. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—ABRAHAM V. APCAR & CO., 45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. 1352

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for Boarding house or Club. Containing 26 Rooms.

2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

C. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, Mount Kailat. Furnished. From 1st October, 1908 to 30th June 1909. Rent \$100 a month and taxes.

OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, First Office and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Calbeck MacGregor).

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

BELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

A GODOWN in Duddell Street.

No. 3, DUDDELL STREET Shop.

No. 2, DES VEXUX VILLAS (PRAY).

Apply to—LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. 89

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHAW TOWNS & Co.)

Apply to—THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSOON & CO., Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. 947

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouses suitable for business Premises or Dwellings, lately occupied by FRED. BORNEMANN.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD. 96

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 91

TO LET.

COAL YARD. Immediate Possession.

A PORTION of the COMPOUND of Marine Lot No. 42, Wanchai, Praya East.

Apply to—N. MODY & CO. 1342

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908.

TO LET

TO LET.

MACAO, No. 10, CALCADA DA PAZ.

Large House finely situated, Electric Light and Bells in good order; also some Furniture for Sale.

Apply at address: Macao, 9th October, 1908. 1418

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. 823

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908.

TO LET.

No. 52, CAINE ROAD.

Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1908. 90

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUITSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. 85

Hongkong, 1st October, 1908.

TO LET.

BERTHOLWYN, Peak Road, from 1st March next. Excellently furnished, Hot and Cold Water laid on. Tennis Court and Swimming Bath.

Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1908. 1404

TO LET.

NO. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SKYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—COMPTON DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1908. 188

TO LET.

THE NEW No. 84, The Peak, fully furnished Bungalow containing FIVE ROOMS, Tennis Court and Excellent Garden. Immediate possession.

Apply to—PERCY SMITH & SETH, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1908. 1279

TO LET.

STORAGE FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above purposes. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 38 at PRAYA EAST.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, POONA, and YOKOHAMA.	Capt. A. F. Vine, R.N.R.	About 11th Oct.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE Capt. C. L. Daniel	About 15th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS DELTA OF CALL.	Capt. B. W. H. Snow	Noon, 17th Oct.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 13th Oct., 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 14th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOSHING"	On 14th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 14th Oct., 4 P.M.
NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 14th Oct., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KATONG"	On 20th Oct., 4 P.M.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
Hongkong, 13th October, 1908.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA'S NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Wednesday, 14th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 16th Oct., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Friday, 16th Oct., 1 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 16th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 17th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 23rd Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 28th Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. If passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return at Kobe, These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafu, Tientsin and Newchang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Khat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 61

For Freight or Passage, apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 13th October, 1908.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
ANPING via SWATOW "SHOSHU MARU"	Capt. Ichi	WED'DAY, 14th Oct., 10 A.M.
AMOY & TAKAO "JOSHIN MARU"	Capt. Y. KADUBAKI	SUNDAY, 18th Oct., 9 A.M.
TAMSEI via SWATOW "BUJUN MARU"	Capt. Y. FUSENO	THURSDAY, 22nd Oct., 9 A.M.

A Reduction of 20 Per Cent. will be made on First and Second Class Fares to Foochow, until Further Notice.

These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW-YORK.TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports,
and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Services" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE: S.S. SENEGAMBIA... 19th Oct. S.S. SITHONIA... 23rd Oct. S.S. SCANDIA... 10th Nov. S.S. BRISGAVIA... 18th Nov. S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ... 11th Dec. S.S. ISTRIA... 17th Dec. S.S. SAXONIA... 27th Dec.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SILESIA... 20th Oct. FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SAMBIA... 2nd Nov. FOR ANTWERP & HAMBURG: S.S. LIBERIA... About beg. of Nov. FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. SENEGAMBIA... 15th Nov.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1908.

Hongkong Office.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	INABA MARU Capt. Wm. Bainbridge, Tons 6189	WED'DAY, 14th Oct., at Daylight
VIETNAM, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA.	HIYACHI MARU Capt. F. E. Cope, Tons 6716	WED'DAY, 28th Oct., at Daylight
SETOBI, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA.	SHINANO MARU Capt. K. Kawan, Tons 6338	TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE.	TANGO MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 7463	TUESDAY, 27th Oct., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO.	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Matheson, Tons 5076	FRIDAY, 30th Oct., at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 3317	FRIDAY, 27th Nov., at Noon
SHANGHAI and KOBE.	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 3317	THURSDAY, 15th Oct., at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	HAKATA MARU Capt. T. Murai, Tons 6181	THURSDAY, 15th Oct., at Noon
	KAGESHIMA MARU Capt. T. Arakawa, Tons 4637	FRIDAY, 16th Oct., at Noon
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 3317	WED'DAY, 28th Oct., at Noon

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Hongkong 12th October, 1908.

MANAGER. 353

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SEANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"CANTON"	18th October.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN.	"PEKING"	Begin. of November
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SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.	ANTILLOCHUS	British ship, 5,738, Kay, 5th Oct.
	—Manila 2nd Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.	
	ASIA	British ship, 2,936, Harry Gaskroper, 9th Oct.
	—San Francisco and Manila 5th Oct.	
	—Mails and General—O. & O. S. S. Co.	
	APRACONNA	British ship, 2,428, Savous, 6th Oct.
	—San Francisco 24th Sept., Ballast—Standard Oil Co.	
	AVAILA	British ship, 2,383, W. Hume, 10th Oct.
	—Sabang 30th September, Korosine Oil—Standard Oil Co.	
	BOENHO	German ship, 1,344, F. Simbill, 9th Oct.
	—Sankalan 3rd October, General—Melchers & Co.	
	CATERPILLER	British ship, 1,730, W. D. Thomas, 23rd Sept., Calcutta & Strait, 6th September, General—D. S. Wilson & Co.
	CHIPSING	British ship, 1,192, F. Mooney, 11th Oct.—Tientsin 4th Oct., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
	DEVAWONGSA	German ship, 1,054, F. Rahnoldt, 5th Oct.—Bangkok 28th Sept., Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.
	EMPEROR OF INDIA	British ship, 3,032, E. Beetham, 8th October—Vancouver and Shanghai 6th Oct., Mails and General—C. F. E. Co.
	GLORIOUS	British ship, 2,309, W. J. Larkin, 7th Oct.—Singapore 1st October, General—Chinese.
	HAICHING	British ship, 1,217, W. L. Passmore, 11th October—Foochow 10th Oct. and Swatow 10th, General—Douglas-Lapraik & Co.
	HANGKOW	British ship, 999, Mawley, 8th October—Chafu 3rd October General—Butterfield & Swire.
	HANGSANG	British ship, 1,325, S. Wilde, 6th Oct.—Shanghai and Swatow 5th October, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
	HIBANG	British ship, 1,536, A. G. Smith, 8th October—Java 25th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
	ICHANG	British ship, 1,223, Tnebban, 1st Oct.—Wuhu 26th Sept., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
	ISCHIA	Italian ship, 2,756, Belsito, 6th Oct.—Singapore 30th Sept., General—Carlowitz & Co.
	JONCHING	German ship, 952, J. Jwerson, 9th October—Swatow 8th October, Ballast—Jensen & Co.
	KUMSANG	British ship, 2,078, E. J. Buller, 24th October—Calcutta 28th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
	KOWLOON	German ship, 1,447, A. Enight, 2nd October—Karatsu 25th Sept., General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
	KWANGLEE	Chinese ship, 1,340, R. Lincoln, 10th October—Shanghai 7th October, General—Chinese.
	KWANGTAN	Chinese ship, 1,534, Wm. H. Lunt, 5th Oct.—Shanghai 2nd Oct., General—Chinese.
	LANDRAT	German ship, 1,017, J. Grand, 10th October—Yokohama 1st Oct., China Commercial S.S. & Co.
	MARIN	German ship, 1,163, Christiansen, 20th September—Salinas Cruz 11th Aug., Ballast—China Commercial Steamship Co.
	MAUSANG	British ship, 1,644, Weigall, 9th Oct.—Sankalan 3rd Oct., Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
	MONGOLIA	American ship, 3,750, P. S. Porter, 11th Oct.—San Francisco and Shanghai 8th Oct., Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.
	MONTANES	American ship, 211, C. Canary, 4th September—Manila 1st Sept., Ballast—Master.
	MYRTLEBURN	British ship, 1,620, Leighton, 1st October—Moji 26th September, Coal—Bradley & Co.
	PHUONGHUNG	British ship, 1,066, Scott, 4th Oct.—Saigon 30th September, General—Chinese.
	PHRANANG	German ship, 1,021, Fe. v. Mangelsdorf, 2nd October—Bangkok 25th Sept., Rice—N. D. L.
	SABINE RICHMOND	Dutch ship, 573, Freis, 5th October—Balk Pappen 26th September, Korosine Oil—Meyer & Co.
	SHIMANO MARU	Japanese ship, 3,968, K. Kawan, 4th October—Shanghai 1st Oct., General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
	SIBERIA BLANCA	British ship, 2,338, H. de Gruchy, 2nd September—Iloilo and Manila 17th September, General—Order.
	SPEZIA	German ship, 3,781, Eases, 27th Sept.—Hankow 2nd Sept., General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
	SUTSANG	British ship, 1,776, W. D. Welch, 2nd October—Chafu 24th September—China Commercial & Co.
	TAIWAN	British ship, 1,042, Martin, 20th Sept.—Saigon 23rd Sept., General—Chinese.
	TAIYUEN	British ship, 1,450, L. Dawson, 7th October—Sydney and Manila, 3rd Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.
	TAMING	British ship, 1,350, A. Somerville, 9th October—Manila 6th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.
	TRIUMPH	German ship, 769, J. C. Hansen, 7th October—Haiphong, 4th Pakhoi 5th and Hoihow 6th Oct., General—Jensen & Co.
	DAYLIGHT	British ship, 3,060, M. Bryde, 8th October—Yokohama 19th September, Ballast—Standard Oil Co.
	EOLIPSE	British 4-masted bark, 2,968, James White, 18th Aug.—New York 26th April, Case Oil—Standard Oil Co.

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